

COLLIER

NO. 3

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be made.

WHEEAT, The democratic Legislature of North Carolina has taken from the people the right to elect their magistrates and county officers, contrary to the spirit of our free institutions, and the American system of local self-government; and whereas, the tendency of legislation since the the bourbon democracy obtained control of our State government, has been to favor the autocrats of that party at a sacrifice of the popular rights of the people; and whereas, by a shameful gerrymander of our large cities and senatorial districts minorities are allowed to rule majorities; and whereas, by a shameful gerrymander of our Congressional districts one hundred and twenty thousand democrats (according to the election returns) are given seven of the eight Congressmen to which the State is entitled, and the one hundred and thirty seven thousand republican voters only one representative. Therefore,

1. That while we do not favor the abandonment of any of the principles of the republican party which have done so much for the education of our race; and while we heartily endorse the administration of President Arthur, we hail with pleasure the unmistakable evidences of a liberal movement in North Carolina, founded on popular rights as against Bourbon rule, class legislation, and tyrannical monopolies.

THE HALIFAX ELECTION
CASE

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH
CAROLINA.

The court is informed that the parties at Bar are the first in North Carolina who have been charged by a Grand Jury with a violation of the statute respecting

These parties have been tried by an impartial jury and are convicted, we think, properly. That nothing toward its suppression may be lacking on the part of the law or of those to whom it is given to enforce it, we think that each of these parties should be fined five hundred dollars, and should pay the cost of the prosecution. Although the offence may be punished by both fine and imprisonment, the court, under the circumstances of this case, will not imprison the parties if the amount of the fine and costs be paid before the court adjourns.

At the municipal election in Wilmington, Del., last week, the home of Bayard, the democratic wheel horse, who was imported to start the bourbon campaign in North Carolina with a speech on the 20th of May, and which has always been democratic, the republican ticket succeeded by 150 majority.

Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi, General Chalmers', colored successor in the House, has introduced a bill to prevent those election frauds from which he has suffered in common with the South. It provides for the appointment of two Federal Supervisors for each political party at each voting precinct in an election for Congressman, who are to organize as a board and hold the election in case the State officials fail to do

There are other cases in this State equally notorious with those just disposed of, and we trust that the District Attorney, Mr. Robinson, and his assistant, Mr. Bagley, who have so successfully prosecuted in this instance, will continue their labors until every known case of this kind is thoroughly investigated.

The confusion in the democratic ranks of Georgia over the question of nominating Alexander H. Stephens for Governor is daily increasing. The leaders are called upon to choose between the two formidable dangers of Mr. Stephens' candidacy as a democratic nominee and as an independent. To nominate him is to invite the defection and inaction of his lifelong enemies, who remember him as a whig up to 1852, a Union man in 1861, a defender of Grant's reconstruction policy in Louisiana as late as 1875, and the family friend and companion of Emory, Speer, and other independents in 1862. If the democratic convention shall be moved by these considerations to refuse him the nomination, which he declares is the only one he will accept, they give an opportunity for one of those grand political tempests for which the clouds in the southern political sky are just now powerfully

Garibaldi is dead. He was the most romantic man of his age. His life was so varied, he suffered such extremes of fortune that the pen which strives to describe his career will seem colorless to those who took part in it and fantastic to those who view it as disinterested spectators. Being an adventurer in South America, he became the Dictator of Italy. Having barely escaped death at the hands of a pretender in Uruguay, he defended Rome against the enemy. From a humble employment in New York he passed to the command of the thousand who made themselves masters of Sicily. He left a quiet farm at Caprera to encounter the royalists at Aspromonte. A man of humble birth, of simple habits, of retiring life, he found himself the darling of his people, honored by the proudest English nobles, received with acclamation by the people of France; he held a nation at his feet and placed a king upon the throne.

What was his secret ? Was he another Napoleon, full of schemes, not of conquest alone, but of social regeneration to boot ? We do not believe it. He taught the world nothing but those lessons which were taught by the Paladins of old. He taught it to do and to die. Of politics he knew nothing. In knowledge of men he was a child. His schemes of reform were so wild that the unthinking were led to scoff. His code of morals was Utopian. His domestic life was not worthy of imitation; for though few can read without a tear the romance of his early days, few would care to dwell on the conjugal episodes which added no lustre to an almost blameless career. He was, before all things, one of the people. Their feelings, their hopes, their longings were his. His heart was not ulcerated, like Swift's with fierce indignation, but it bled for the wrongs which the poor suffered, for the contumely which the meek endured. He hated oppression; he hated despotism. He believed

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture represents the entire era of 1,561 of the principal counties of the United States. The average condition of the entire cotton area indicates a depreciation of 11 per cent. from perfect healthfulness and average growth. The stand is not so good as usual, and is an element of the reported depreciation. A large number of returns say that with recent fine weather cotton is improving, and gives some assurance of a better report next month. The area sown in spring wheat has decreased apparently about 12 per cent. The condition of winter wheat is still very high, averaging 100. Last year in June it was 76, having fallen from 94 in May. Taking the winter and spring areas together, and assuming a continuance of present conditions, a yield exceeding thirteen bushels per acre would result—an aggregate exceeded only by the product of 1880. The Southern harvest is safe. Northern winter wheat has few risks to encounter, but the spring is still an uncertain quantity. The corn acreage cannot be given until July. A large increase in area is reported in the South and Northwest, but in half the States planting was not finished on June 1st, and in large districts the plant had made no show above ground. Increase in area of oats is nearly universal, and amounts to an average of 7 per cent. The average of condition is 101. The harvest promises to be very large. There is an increase of 1 per cent. in the area of barley; average condition 90. The condition of clover and spring pasture has improved, and ranges very high in the South and fair to good in other parts of the country.

The Independent State Executive Committeemen are as follows:
State at Large—Wm. Johnson,
J. E. O'Hara, Chas. Price, C. G.
Bailey, Ed. P. Powers.
1st District—Hon. W. A. Moore.
2d District—Daniel Johnson.
3d District—H. Brundill.
4th District—J. H. Renfrew.
5th District—Wm. Henderson.
6th District—Abram Elliott.
7th District—T. N. Cooper.
8th District—W. M. Cocke, Jr.
On motion of Mr. Powers, the
Executive Committee was empow-
ered to provide for the general or-
ganization of the party.

The committee held a meeting on the 8th inst., and elected Hon. W. M. Cocke, Jr., chairman of the Executive Committee.

The American Institute of Instruction and the National Educational Association will hold a joint meeting at Saratoga, N. Y., beginning Tuesday morning, July 11, and ending Friday evening, July 14, 1882. Governor Cornell will deliver the address of welcome.